global economy. Evolving from a staff of fewer than 30 to a team of more than 140,000 employees in 50 States and more than 60 countries, EDS helps companies to excel in the digital economy.

In the 1960s, when the business world's use of computers was still novel, EDS recognized an opportunity to help companies use their computers effectively. In the 1970s, EDS expanded into new international markets, which today include some of its fastest-growing opportunities. Over the last two decades, personal computers and Web-based business models have changed the way people and businesses interact and access information. EDS has worked to ensure the strategic technological alignment of its clients in light of these developments.

EDS prides itself on consistently demonstrating resourcefulness and innovation, such as in aiding disaster recovery and providing information security in business continuity efforts. Responding quickly to unmet needs is a hallmark of successful businesses, such as EDS.

I commend EDS for its vitality and innovation, and send the people of EDS best wishes for the future.●

THE VANNEVAR BUSH AWARD FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO ERICH BLOCH

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to bring to my colleagues' attention the fact that the National Science Board, NSB, has honored Erich Bloch as the 24th recipient of the Vannevar Bush Award for Science and Technology, its highest award for scientific achievement and statesmanship. Mr. Bloch's record of innovation and leadership in the advanced technology sector and the immense impact that his career has had on the field make him especially deserving of lofty praise. He received the award on May 7 in Washington, DC.

Mr. Bloch is a member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, a distinguished fellow at the Council on Competitiveness, a former director of the National Science Foundation, and an outspoken supporter of fundamental research in leading innovation. He occupies a senior statesman status in science and engineering and has been a longtime supporter of science and mathematics education programs funded by the Federal government.

Erich Bloch is a visionary innovator of enormous stature—in both high technology for the private sector—and in the organization and objectives of science and engineering research,'' Eamon Kelly, National Science Board chair, stated in announcing the honor. ''He has been an exceptionally effective communicator of the benefits of public funding for science and technology, and a leader in establishing widely emulated mechanisms for productive partnerships in research and education across public, academic, and private sectors.

Before moving to Washington to become the National Science Foundation's only director from industry, Mr. Bloch was a famed electrical engineer at IBM and was one of the key figures responsible for IBM's STRETCH Computer Systems Engineering Project and in the groundbreaking developments of the IBM Systems 360. Until the 1960s, every computer model was generally designed independently, and at times individual machines were custom modified for a particular customer. The advent of the IBM–360 family of computers changed this forever. All these machines had the same user instruction set, taking advantage of IBM's engineering leadership in powerful disk drive systems. On the smaller machines, many of the more complex instructions were done in microcode rather than in hardware. Mr. Bloch headed IBM's development of the solid logic technology program, which provided IBM with the microelectronics technology for the System/360. Mr. Bloch's leadership ability was one of the key reasons for the success of the System/360. His strategy was to work around organizational structures and, as technical problems were identified, to assign groups or individuals who offered the best proposals. Mr. Bloch was the first to develop an IBM product with a ferrite core memory—a significant achievement in the search for memory technology. Mr. Bloch's accomplishments on the system, and the developments that occurred as part of his management style, helped revolutionize the computer industry and led to his receiving the 1985 National Medal of Technology with his IBM colleagues, Frederick P. Brooks, Jr. and Bob O. Evans.

In his 6-year term as NSF director, Erich Bloch built national support for advances in high-performance computing and networking. Mr. Bloch's important leadership in transitioning NSFNET to a commercialized Internet helped create an immense economic and societal impact from the 1990s to today. Mr. Bloch supported NSF's take over of the Defense Department's ARPANET, creating the government-owned and managed NSFNET connected to five university-based supercomputer centers via a 56–Kbps backbone. NSFNET replaced ARPANET in 1990 and expanded to include a variety of regional networks that linked universities into the backbone network. The only other wide-area networks in existence, all government owned, supported only limited numbers of specialized contractors and researchers. Mr. Bloch supported key colleagues at NSF, like Steve Wolff, and they had the vision to see the power of networking in the academic and research communities, and in the process created a powerful user base, the first real customer base, that would not let the networking revolution stop. Just 10 years later, the Internet was ''owned'' by no one and managed by a wide variety of commercial and nonprofit organizations on a decentralized basis. NSFNET's backbone operated at 45 Mbps, which was raised to 155 Mbps after NSFNET was decommissioned. NSFNET was decommissioned in 1995 when there was enough commercial Internet service providers, web browsers, and search engines to sustain the networks, operations, and management—nearly 60,000 networks were connected to the backbone. Now, 61.4 percent of the U.S. population has online access according to the latest Nielsen Net Ratings.

According to a report published by the policy division of non-profit corporation SRI International entitled ''The Role of NSF's Support of engineering in Enabling Technological Innovation,'' Erich Bloch played an important leadership role in three key decisions that spurred today's Internet. First, he influenced the NSF decision to make NSFNET an ''open'' network rather than one that served supercomputer researchers exclusively. NSF decided to make NSFNET a three-tiered, distributed network consisting of backbone, regional or mid-level networks, and local, initially campus-based, networks. Finally, NSF decided to make the Internet self-supporting, and a series of decisions Mr. Bloch backed concerning the implementation of the self-supporting Internet led to its burgeoning. DARPA in the '70's developed the prototype for the Internet, ARPANET. Assisted by Erich Bloch's leadership, NSF played a crucial role in transitioning NSFNET in the 1980s into the remarkable Internet system so important to us today.

Internet innovation was not Mr. Bloch's only role at NSF. Before his arrival at NSF, the agency largely saw computing as a research tool for existing science disciplines. As detailed in the book, ''Funding the Revolution'' by the National Research Council, Mr. Bloch treated computing as a new scientific field in its own right, both a new science and an interdisciplinary science connector. Mr. Bloch created a new science directorate at NSF entirely for computing, consolidating all of NSF's computing initiatives in one place, and recruited another famed computer pioneer, Gordon Bell of DEC, to head it up. Computer science was now on a par with the established physical and biological sciences and budgeting at NSF grew from $23 million in 1984 to $100 million in 1986 and has continued to rise since then. While NSF had followed distantly behind DARPA's leadership in computing, under Erich Bloch it came into its own and began sponsoring important scientific computing advances.

Erich Bloch has always realized government's significant role in technology development, in coordination with the academic and commercial sectors. In receiving this award, he acknowledged that, ''we have learned that in these days of rapid development and keen competition much is to be gained from cooperative activities.'' He continued that, ''the global market is a reality'' due to the development of

computers, communication networks and IT. ''This paradigm change has pushed science and technology to the forefront of policy issues and policy considerations, here and across the globe.''

Along with Erich Bloch's key contributions to computing and the Internet and his foresightedness in matters of public policy, he deserves acclaim for the role that he has played in education. His creation of the NSF engineering research centers and science and technology centers reflect his belief in knowledge transfer. He brought together university scientists and industry researchers to provide educational benefits and help transform engineering education as well as to extend fundamental research benefits to industry. In education, Mr. Bloch also oversaw NSF's support of system wide reform for K–12 math and science education, including emphasis on participation by women and minorities in science and engineering. During his tenure, the budget for education and human resources more than tripled and NSF's overall budget increased to $2 billion.

As a distinguished fellow with the Council on Competitiveness, a private, non-profit organization dedicated to furthering U.S. economic leadership, Mr. Bloch continues to advocate policies that promote the effective use of innovation in the development of the U.S. economy. He is also a member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology, has been a distinguished visiting professor at George Mason University, has been awarded 13 honorary degrees from major universities and ten major awards and medals, and serves as a member of numerous boards in both the public and private sectors.

For his remarkable vision, innovation, and continued contributions to the advanced technology sector and to the national interest in the economy and education, Erich Bloch is most deserving of the venerable Vannevar Bush Award. Very few can boast of having made similar contributions to society. I am delighted to bring this honor to the attention of my colleagues, awarded to a computer and Internet pioneer, a visionary research administrator and science educator, to the attention of my colleagues and to express my sincere congratulations to Mr. Bloch.●

ANTI-SEMITISM IN EUROPE

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to an editorial in today's Washington Post. Anti-Defamation League Director Abe Forman has written an excellent piece on the recent wave of anti-Semitism in Europe. The Anti-Defamation League today released a telling survey on anti-Semitic attitudes in America and abroad and the results are nothing less than chilling. I would call on all my colleagues to take a look at this important survey and recommit ourselves to stopping all prejudice—particularly anti-Semitism both here and in Europe.

I ask to have today's editorial by Abe Foxman printed in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

EUROPE'S ANTI-ISRAEL EXCUSE

(By Abraham H. Foxman—Thursday, June 27, 2002)

Throughout history a constant barometer for judging the level of hate and exclusion vs. the level of freedom and democracy in any society has been anti-Semitism—how a country treats its Jewish citizens. Jews have been persecuted and delegitimized throughout history because of their perceived differences. Any society that can understand and accept Jews is typically more democratic, more open and accepting of ''the other.'' The predictor has held true throughout the ages.

During the Holocaust, Jews and other minorities of Europe were dispatched to the camps and, ultimately, their deaths in an environment rife with anti-Semitism. Nearly 60 years later in a modern, democratic Europe that presumably had shed itself of the legacy of that era, Jews have again come under attack. During the past year and a half a troubling epidemic of anti-Jewish hatred, not isolated to any one country or community, has produced a climate of intimidation and fear in the Jewish communities of Europe. Never, as a Holocaust survivor, did I believe we would witness another eruption of anti-Semitism of such magnitude, in Europe of all places. But the resiliency of anti-Semitism is unparalleled. It rears its ugly head in far-flung places, like Malaysia and Japan, where there are no Jews.

The Anti-Defamation League has been taking the pulse of anti-Semitism in America for more than 40 years. Never did I expect that we would have to do the same in Europe, given the history and our expectation that European anti-Semitism, while not eradicated, would be so marginal and so rejected that it would not be a major concern.

What we found in the countries we surveyed—Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark—was shocking and disturbing. Classical anti-Semitism, coupled with a new form fueled by anti-Israel sentiment, has become a potent and dangerous mix in countries with enormous Muslim and Arab populations.

More than 1 million Jews live in these five nations, and their communities are under siege. Who would have believed that we would see the burning of synagogues and attacks on Jewish students, rabbis, Jewish institutions and Jewish-owned property?

While European leaders have attempted to explain away these attacks as a fleeting response to events in the Middle East and not the harbinger of a more insidious and deeply ingrained hatred, the attitudes of average Europeans paint a far different picture. Among the 2,500 people polled in late May and early June as part of our survey, 45 percent admitted to their perception that Jews are more loyal to Israel than their own country, while 30 percent agreed with the statement that Jews have too much power in the business world. Perhaps most telling, 62 percent said they believe the outbreak of anti-Semitic violence in Europe is the result of anti-Israel sentiment, not anti-Jewish feeling. The contrariness of their own attitudes suggest that Europeans are loath to admit that hatred of Jews is making a comeback.

This view may make Europeans more comfortable in the face of what is happening in their countries, by suggesting that this time around, Jews are not the innocent victims but are themselves the victimizers in the Middle East. But the incredibly biased reaction against Israel seen in the poll—despite the fact that Israel under former prime minister Ehud Barak offered the Palestinians an independent state, and despite the fact that Palestinians have carried out a sustained campaign of terrorism against Israeli civilians—speaks to a repressed hostility to Jews that may not be socially acceptable in post-Holocaust Europe. Still, even with such constraints, some 30 percent of Europeans are not averse to expressing their anti-Semitic beliefs openly and directly.

Meanwhile, the Europeans have been tepid in their support for the U.S. war on terrorism and especially the Bush administration's efforts to broker an end to Israeli-Palestinian bloodshed. The Europeans seek to appease Saddam Hussein and other threats to the Western world while blaming Israel, not the Palestinian Authority, for the crisis. All while they minimize the extent of anti-Semitism in Europe and fail to immediately condemn horrific acts of harassment and vandalism. The message to Europe's burgeoning immigrant population is that there is a certain level of acceptance for intolerance.

It is time for Europe to assume responsibility for a situation of its own making. The combination of significant, openly expressed anti-Jewish bias together with irrational anti-Israel opinions creates a climate of great concern for the Jews of Europe. It is not surprising that in such an atmosphere Muslim residents feel free to attack Jewish students and religious institutions not because they are Israelis but because they are Jews. And it is not surprising that some European officials have begun telling Jewish leaders to advise their numbers to avoid public displays of Jewishness, instead of promising to protect their Jewish communities.

European leaders and officials must see what is going on for what it is—outright anti-Semitism—and condemn the revival of this ancient hatred that had its greatest manifestations on the same continent.

They must acknowledge that the anti-Israel vilification across Western Europe is unacceptable. The recent comparisons of Israelis to Nazis, to Jews as the executors of ''massacres'' and even as the killers of Christ—these do not fall into the category of legitimate criticism of a sovereign state. They create the very climate that questions the future of Jewish life in Europe.●

PASSING OF JUSTIN W. DART, JR.

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I rise today to give tribute to the memory of Justin W. Dart, Jr., the greatest warrior in the fight for the rights of disabled persons. After nearly half a century of tireless advocacy for the civil rights of oppressed people in America and around the world, my friend Justin Dart passed away on Saturday with his wife and partner Yoshiko Dart at his side.

He was often called the Martin Luther King of the disability rights movement even though he called himself ''just a foot soldier for the cause of freedom.'' Justin received five Presidential appointments, and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our Nation's highest civilian honor. And without Justin, the Americans with Disabilities Act would never have become the law of the land. Justin's dedication to his vision of a ''revolution of